## ARKANSAS' ILIAD.

The Reign of Blood and Anarchy in Pope County.

Legacies of Internecine Hate Left by the War.

CARPET-BAGGERS VS. EX-REBELS

The Mountain Feds and the Brindle Tails.

STATE OF CIVIL WAR.

Sheriff Dodson and the Militia Camped Out.

The Natives Prowling Round Them in Armed Bands.

WHO ARE THE OUTLAWS?

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Two Sheriffs, One Deputy and Two County

Hickox and His Iron Rule and Leaden Ending.

A Specimen of Executions in Arkansas.

The Law of the Trigger and the Ethics of the Bowie Knife.

Terrible Recital of Border Ruffianism, Private Fends and Every Day Assassination.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 22, 1872. At this wide distance from New York city I find myself saturated with the theme of the hour-the war in Pope county. It is the theme of everybody and is at the same time a new theme and an old one, for some new occurrence happens daily to swell the bloody account of that most demoralized neighborhood, where now the commander of the State militia holds the county seat, with a part of the Governor's guard. The region of Illinois Bayou. the chief stream of the county, is commanded by the shifting encampments of the outlawed Sheriff, Dodson, and his 240 militia: the young men of Dover saunt the mountain spurs and the dens and bot toms of the north and west of the county, armed to the teeth, and sworn to kill Dodson, the heriff, and Stuart, the Superintendent of Public Instruction; and, finally, all the old and stable people of the community are hungry and apprehen ve; little business of any sort is done; the mails still go and come, but people go and do not return It is martial law without the name and outlawry in fact. Such is the condition of an old and well known county of Arkansas, whose county seat is less than eighty miles from Little Rock, the State

As I shall recite at considerable detail the late startling incidents in that county the present letter will aim to do no more than to recapitulate the successive crimes which make this dire condition

Pulaski, which Little Rock's 18,000 people swell up to 40,000 inhabitants of the county, the traveller by rail must cross one interesting county, Conway, to reach Pope county. Conway county is even of less consequence than Pope, though larger, possessing only about eight thousand one hundred people. Lewisburg, the only settlement of any note, has ceased to be the county seat, and that woful honor belongs to a spot called Springfield, on the southern side of the Arkansas River. Opposite Lewisburg is Perry county, with only 2,700 people, and next above and west of Perry is Yell county, which faces across stream the county of Pope on the northern bank. Yell county has, perhaps, 8,000 residents, and its chief river town of Dardanelle is right opposite Norristown, which is the river base of supplies, news, groceries and canards for the present warfare against the misbegotten pagans of Pope.

If one should go still further up stream, on one of the slow and oft-grounding steamers, he would mountains for all the remaining 100 miles toward the Indian Territory. It is said that very many the Indian Territory to cross into that red man's reserve when the law or war breaks the barriers down; but this may merely show a commendable

spirit to get out of Arkansas. THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

On every side, as the traveller goes toward Pope, is the unexpungable nomenclature of the old Prench occupation, which leads the traveller's mind back only seventy years to the century and more of French occupation of these waste premises, and the resonance and quaintness of the French names of streams and ponds are the only poetical features of this wild, hard region. It is the Illinois Bayou which is the main entry to Pope county; but Fourche la Fave and Petite Jean are neighboring streams. Fifty years ago, when we had occupied this province of France as our purchase, all Arkanmas possessed only 14,000 souls; in twenty years more Arkansas had 100,000 of the offscourings of the Gulf States, the Carolinas, Georgia and Ten. doubled these figures. No State had a pioneer period more ruffianly than this, and none have fallen so supinely into the hands of the most indif ferent type of carpet-baggers. Its literature is the Arkansas Traveller's lazy banjo pick and its Iliad, a hundred cowardly afrays and duels. Nearly the size of England, settled since 1670, and made a State of the Union as long ago as 1836, the United States still owns more than thirty millions of acres here-a testimony to the indifference of the immigrant upon the subject of the "Arkansas toothpick." When Colonel Bowie invented his knife he gave Arkansas something effectual to defend itself against occupation. asting that she possesses 12,000 square miles o coal, the State is without manufactures or even mines worthy of the name, and cotton and politics are the staples of thought and subsistence here.

In these days few passengers go by river to Pope county, but the majority take the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, which passes half a dozen stations in the woods and stops at Perry's, a store and water tank right out in the wilderness sixty miles from Little Rock. Here there is a mail and passenger hack waiting to start for Russeliville, sixteen miles westward, the chief village of Pope county, and perhaps a few teams and saddle mules are hitched around the station to bear individuals off to more distant points. It over a rutty clay road which passes the site of sev-

eral features in the pending war, and if the driver or your fellow passengers feel inclined they will amuse you with a hundred recitations of

BLOODY COMMENORATIONS. You will hear of John A. Murrell's band, of Cullen Baker's midnight assassinations, of Dodson's guer-ilia robberies and the bloody massacre of prisoners at Shiloh Church; of Hickox shot from his saddle and of General Upham's dire indictions upon the people of Woodruff, Crittenden and Mississippi counties. One old chap by the name of Tobey, who is postmaster, miller and merchant at Norristown, brought the hair up on my head by relating the first and also the latest crime committed at his hamlet. He said that he remembered seeing, when a boy, the bloody clawmarks of a murdered gambler named John Hill, alias Nixon Kerr, who, having killed his score of men, finally felt the agony of the murdered himself

"He tried to climb up that counter and draw his knife," said Mr. Tobey, "but he couldn't do it, and the prints of his hands were there for years. man that stabbed him went off to Texas and became a Baptist preacher."

The last crime happened but a few weeks or months ago, near Norristown, when two negroes named Riall and Archie Embury killed, respectively, a man by the name of Champion and another white fellow named Tucker. Archie Embury killed Champion in a quarrel about cotton picking, and soon afterward Archie's brother was mur dered: Tucker, the ferryman at Valley Rock, sought to raise up the dead body, when the bereaved negro father rushed out with a stick of wood and beat out Tucker's brains.

"A happy society you have there, Mr. Tobey," said I; "do they ever hang anybody?" "Not in these days. They wouldn't let old Colonel Embury, who used to own these niggers, testify because he was disfranchised, and Archie Embury rode Hickox's horse all over the county after

Hickox's death. He's in the militia." Indeed, the history of Arkansas is a history of murder, family vendetta, lynchings and duels.

"I well remember," said an old man of Galley Rock, "seeing the loaded steamboats go by to Fort Smith, where the big politicians and planters repaired to fight, across the line in the Indian Territory. The last, it seems to me, was Albert Pike and John E. Roane—the latter General Yell's lieutenant colonel. Pike had a company in the regi ment in the Mexican war; they quarrelled, and, after they came home, fought. About three thousand people saw the fight. Bob Johnson, now Pike's partner at Washington, seconded Roane, and Nathan Chase seconded Pike. After the second fire, when Pike had lost a lock of his hair by a ball, old Dr. Burton, a fire-eater, pitched in and said-If there's any more firing I'll do a little shooting my Belf." He stopped it, amid general disappoint

In this way you are entertained until you find that the business of life in Arkansas is to kill-There was General F. C. Hindman-the ablest man of the old slavery school in the State, as Bob Johnson was the most successful politician-shot dead at his fireside, and, they say, by his relative. Even in the State House at Little Rock the spot is pointed out where the Speaker, "Horse Ears" smith, cut the bowels out of Representative Anthony as he stood at his desk, leaving the presiding chair for that purpose.

"And, strange as it may seem to you," said an editor at Little Rock to me, "the man that did that was a very respectable and good man. It was all done in a fit of passion. He lived many years re-spected and bore a good reputation."

This was the usual character given to anybody fond of killing people. Parson Hickerson, of Dover, fond of killing people. Parson Hickerson, of Dover, Pope county, who was a Methodist presiding elder, and twenty-five years an itinerant, published a card in the Little Rock papers last week saying that he was proud to call "friends of his" Mr. Poynter, who had killed half a dozen people; Mr. Halle, who shot an old sexagenarian at his gate, and Mr. Perry, or "Kinch" West, who is sworn to be one of Gullen Baker's band of murderers. Religion and bloodshed are near neighbors and nearly commutable terms in some parts of Arkansas. The Calvinistic type of mind—probably derived from the Scotch Calvinists of North Carolina, who emigrated on this parallel to Tennessee and Arkansas, and gave the prevailing complexion and tone to all the society, so that even a Methodist here looks like a son of John Knox, while the Baptists are Calvinists by profession—this style of men and character is remarked throughout Arkansas. The light and humorous side of life is not to be found here, and the Gaelic and fateful qualities and temperament prevail. Obstinacy, revenge, no horror of blood, persevering malignity, vanity and treachery may be said to have examples in every community, and as none can afford the reputation of cowardice the timorous villain murders the quickest and on every hip the six-shooter lies ready to the hand. And this is the matter in Pope county to-day—the old secial phenomenon of arms-bearing and killing, aggravated by a government foreign to the people.

POPE COUNTY

has 8,409 population. Its county seat is Dover, and the other settlements are Norristown, Galley Rock and Georgetown. It is said to possess coal and it produces, a measurable quantity of corn and cotton in the broad river bottoms. There is much hilly land and a variety of timber; some wheat is produced, and in places the Pope county, who was a Methodist presiding elder,

cotton in the broad river bottoms. There is much hilly land and a variety of timber; some wheat is produced, and in places the land raises fifty bushels of corn to the acre and above one bale of cotton. The census of 1870 shows that it gave that year 3.070 bales of cotton, 1.015 pounds of tobacco, and 718 pounds of twool; that it gave 42,000 pounds of butter and only hine tons of hay, and that it gave a little wax and honey and some peas and potatoes, and no more. Here are figures of poverty, indeed, in all but cotton. As early in the annals of the State as 1830 it had 1.483 people, and in 1860, before the breaking out of the war, 7,883. It is, however, above the average of the counties of Arkansas in population. It had 978 slaves in it in 1860, or one to every eight white souls, and was relatively a large slaveholding county. More than one-half the people of Pope county emigrated from Tennessee and 44 from North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi furnishing together above 600. There were in all only 65 foreigners in Pope county, all but nine natives of the British Islands. There are, indeed, in all Arkansas only about 5,000 people of foreign birth to above 479,000 native Americans. Pope county has about 3,700 acres of improved land, equal, say, to 37 good-sizable Morthern firms, the whole valued officially at \$125,000, and its live stock is set down as worth only \$32,000.

Pope county was settled, before the United States possessed it, by a few French and afterwards by some civilized Cherokees, who finally moved on to the Indian Territory, During the war it was neutral ground, and successively overrun by federals from Dardanelle and Lewisburg, and of neither. Horses and stock were stolen, houses burned and wayside murders committed. The people, observing old political lines, fell into both armies, according to their traditions; but they seem not to have divided by any geographical line. Between rival families recriminations ensued after the peace, and in time old gradges began to be ayenged, and bushwh

were shot in an attempt to rescue them by their friends.

THE BLOODY RIDDLE.

The county and State officials for the most part express the latter opinion; the people of the express the State almost universally believe county and the State almost universally believe that the set was an official murder, not disconnected with politic. To whom blood is of no more the rural politicians, power than perjury or account on the road to power than perjury or account on the road to power than perjury or account on the road to power than perjury or account on the road to power than perjury or account on the road to power than perjury or account on the road to power than perjury or account on the road to power than perjury or account on the road to power than perjury or account on the road to power than perjury or account of the road

quent threats, otherwise of no consequence, of Deputy Williams to burn down and paralyze violence, lead the mind up by logical and casy sequence to realize that this roadside massacre might have been an official crime, Intended either to strike terror to dangerous and influential rebels or to compel the State government to suspend the civil law. Both Hickox and Williams had been shot at, and Dodson was probably a unreferer aircady. His avocation before the war had been that of a horse trader and gambler, and he had deserted the Coniederate service and been dismissed from the federal.

Nevertheless, the waylaying and vindictive habits of many of the people of Pope county show in scarcely less sanguine relief. The murder of Justice of the Peace Brown, in Dover village, was a cowardly act and the deed of a young man of respectable family and superior education. The killing of Hickox might be described as assassination by a whole county or several counties, it will be because the Governor, Hadley, leans to mild and pacific measures, and is obeyed to the letter by his vigorous and not very plastic Captain General, D. P. Upham, late of Boston, Massachusetts.

THE SCENK OF THE TROUBLES ETCHED.

Pope county runs back from the Arkansas River perhaps forty miles into the rough mountain country of the Ozark range; from the Ozark sury, which go here by the name of the Boston Mountain, a running creek of considerable importance flows southward into the Arkansas River, called by the name of Hilmols Bayou. This stream has bind and ridge banks, almost invariably set opposite chaonral. "bottom" and undergrowth, and in places it is deep and dark. The main road from Perry's Station to Ciarksville, Van Buren and the Indian Territory crosses the Illinois Bayou, near the new and pretty village of Russeliville, which is the most flourishing and important town in the county, built up in anticipation of the extension of the Fort Smith Railway, which is already graded to the village. At Russeliville, the chief artery of the county send

the visitor can behold the round top peak of the Judah Mountain, conical as a sugar loaf, and more than a thousand feet above the general drainage of the country.

RUIN ON THE COUNTY.

Thus, in Pope county, the cottonded and mountain poverty meet the wild sceneries of the Ozark and the gloomy bottoms of the sluggish Arkansas, in all the county there is but one brick structure, and that is the County Court House at Dover, which cost \$25,000, and for which the county is sued by the scrip holders, while the people claim that twice the true cost of the edifice has been sunk in it, and its construction was one of the sources of contention. The county is next to bankrupt, and the sullen and embittered people charge this to the radical administration. Their county scrip is worth no more than six cents on the dollar. The liquor consumed here is generally sold by the glass in groceries or doggeries, and the revenue laws have stopped the distillation of liquor from the native peach and apple orchards, another subject of complaint, while meanime the mean spirits current demoralize young and old. There are few men of means in the county, the richest being Sninn, a merchant of Russeliville, who is now a fugitive at Little Rock, with his large stock of goods parily at the mercy of the militia.

"It's a discouraging thing, I declare," said Shinn to me. "Dr. Russell started our place about twenty-five years ago, but I put most of the life into it within the past three years, having had the good fortune to make some money, the whole of which I planted right on the spot. We were thriving more than any country town in Arkansas, and the newspaper published by my brother-in-law, Battenield, had a larger circulation than any paper published outside of Little Rock. It is the only paper up in our part of the Starte except the Dardanelle Transcript, democratic. Now the newspaper office, type, press and all is burned, and I am afraid to stay with my goods, and have put them in charge of my little son. Yet, Mr. Correspondent, I have spen

THE FIRST MURDERS AFTER THE WAR.

"And now," said I, to a citizen of Dover, "be
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THE FIRST MURDERS AFTER THE WAR.

"And now," said I, to a citizen of Dover, "be pleased to tell me who was the first man killed in this county after the war."

"Well, there were several. We lost nearly all our town in the war. Our own boys burned it to keep the federals irom occupying it, after they had driven out the women and children. Let me see; I believe John Tinker was killed about that time."

"WHO WAS HE?"

"The Kansas troops killed him. He was an industrious Dutchman, born of oid Dutch stock in North Carolina. The troops took his mules, which were his subsistence, for he hauled cotton for a living. He followed the troops up to beg them to give him the mules back, and they got mad and shot him dead. There's old Shiloh church—a good many's been killed there. During the war there was a cavalry scout meeting there, and three or four were killed."

"This hardly answers my question," I said. "I wish to ask you who were first killed after the war was over. To be plain with you, the State officials charge that after the peace, when your confederates had lost their arms, nobody was killed in Pope county, but that after your boys recovered or repurchased arms, killings began, and that four of the county officials (republicans) were shot during their terms of office. Now, please tell me the names of those men."

"Their assasination had nothing to do with the present troubles. There is no connection between the series."

"I see," Said I, in despair, "that I must go elsewhere to get my information."

"Well, the first official killed was SHERIFF NAPIER, who had been elected to the office under the Murphy administration. He was killed, I think, in 1865. He was a native of the county and had been a Captain in the federal army. It was in the Fall of the year. He was riding along with Block, his deputy, east of Dover, when they were both shot from the bush. Napier was about forty years old. He was a bad man and had been a jayhawker.

"How came he to be elected, then, if he was so impopting!" "A.22"—24"—24"—24"

"It was

bush. Napler was about forty years old. He was a bad man and had been a jayhawker.

"How came he to be elected, then, if he was so impopilized?"

"I can't tell sir!"

"Was anybody arrested for the act?"

"It was not known who did it, sir!"

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"He was not known ho did it, sir!"

"He was not known and whiled in Pope county!"

"I can't tell you the next man, as we had perpare twenty murders there since the war. The next official killed was the County Clerk, under the Murphy government, William Stout, an old citizen and a native of Alabama. He was originally a rebel and a member of the seeding Couvention, and he disliked to see his sons enter the Confederate army because that would compel him to stay home to watch the property. After the federals came in the got to be a very ardent Yankee. The federals came into Pope for good in September, 1863. Stout, who was a Methodist preacher, joined the radical party, repaired to Dardanelle and was believed to be among the raiding parties that dashed across and through our county. He became very obnoxious. He was shot down in the house he fived in at Dover by somebody who put a gun at a knot hole from outside. It was in 1865. He was about flity years of age."

"Is it known who did it?"

"It was never known. He was quite obnoxious."

"Yet, was he not elected under the fair conditions of the Murphy government?"

"I believe he was."

"I believe he was."

"Well, now, did anybody else, holding office here under the radicals, get hart or killed?"

"Yes, Morris Williams, was the provise of popen counternance and was tall, intelligent and man, yet had a rebel charge at Helena in 1883, but he got dissatisfied to stay a Confe

"Yes,"
"Did the government under which he was elected isfranchise anybody?"
"I believe not."
"Is it known who killed Morris Williams?"
"Yes, a Missourian named Glover. John Williams

"Yes, a Missourian named Glover. John Williams has always had a grudge against our people, and the Haie family particularly, suspecting them of Killing his brother. But only about two weeks ago, Glover, the Missourian, was executed for doing the deed. He did it in revenge for the robbery of a woman near Morris's house during the war."

"How did they execute him?"

"The Sheriff's officers shot him in the road."

"Its that the way we executed him."

"How long had Morris Williams held his office?"

"Its is certainly an unhealthy place for county officers," said I.

THE COURT HOUSE AT DOVER.

The little town of Dover—partly ruins, chiefly plain frame houses, some whitewashed, some weather-beaten blue or gray—contains at the best about five hundred people, and it became the county seat in 1843. In the middle of the Village, upon a square, stands the naked brick Court House, perfectly unenclosed by any railing, as if it stood in a sandy lot. It is fifty feet square, two stories high, and the roof rises from the four sides to the centre. In each side is a door, and from each of these doors the spectator can see four streets of the village, coming into the square at the corners. Several groceries, mechanics' shops, &c., surround the square, and upon a ledge or hill near by is what is called the college. Roads go out from the court house southward to Russellville, east to Scottsville and Marsiall, and north to the Barks. A small stream, tribulary to the bayou, flows up to the edge of the town, and the lilinois Bayou is one mile to the westward.

The court house is said to be one of the best, if not the best, in the State. The lower floor is divided into four rooms, which are separated by two halls, running through the middles of the building transversely. The county elerk, Hickox, occupied up to the day of his death the two rooms on the east side of offices; one of the remaining rooms was used by the Sheriff, and the fourth was rented out to lawyers for office purposes. The stairs went up at the west side and came plot

THE CARPET-BAGGERS INSTALLED.

ments now held in suspense after the first violence and blooushed.

THE CARPET-BAGGERS INSTALLED.

After the assassination of Sheriff Morris Williams, described above, a Mr. Petty was chosen to fill out his term. At the adoption of the constitution in 1808, the 800 of the murdered County Clerk, Stout, was elected Sheriff. He was to serve four years, but proved to be a defaulter to the county very soon, and one J. T. Clear undertook to fill out his unexpired term. Stout, meantime, was pardoned by Governor Hadley before they could get him to the penitentiary, and this is another subject of complaint at Dover, as his defalcation amounted to \$15,000. Clear was speedily stricken with disease, and while he was lying ill his deputy, one Hollinger, performed the duties of the oilice. The Minstrei party did not trust Hollinger, and by Hickox, the new Clerk's influence, Governor Hadley, acting for Senator Clayton, had Hollinger ousted and Elisha W. Dodson made deputy in his place. Clear, approaching his end, speedily resigned the Sheriff's office absolutely, and Hickox and the fayton influence had Dodson made Sheriff of Pope county. Dodson has now been Sheriff a year and some months.

Meantime the new constitution had gone into operation; disfranchisement on a large scale was enacted, and the new board of county officials were strictly native and imported radicals, who cared very little for their popularity in the county, but leaned upon the paternal State government at Little Rock, as that in turn leaned upon the paternal government at Washington. Thus the proper order of republican government was reversed; government proceeded to the people instead of from them, and the right of suffrage was manipulated to suit the interests of a State ring, which really governed through the secret leagues was manipulated to suit the interests of a State ring, which really governed through the secret leagues was manipulated to suit the interests of a State ring, which really governed clause pledging all to support "the present administ

meantime behaved with the spirit and menace of brute force. The debates upon the constitution were conducted with bluster and defiance, as in the palmy days of the Arkansas Legislature, when smith and Anthony drew bowle knives in the State Capitol. The manner of putting the constitution itself to the ballot was an insult to a self-governing people. They were to vote at opposite sides or windows, yea or nay, for the constitution or against it, and those who voted for it only had the right to vote for State and county officers. The precious document itself ordained as follows:—

No person disqualified from voting or registering under

right to vote for State and county officers. The precious document itself ordained as follows:—

No person disquallfied from voting or registering under this constitution shall vote for candidates for any office, nor shall be permitted to vote for the ratification or rejection of this constitution at the polis herein authorized. The Governor and all other officers elected under this constitution shall enter upon the duties of their offices when they shall have been declared duly elected by said Board of Commissioners, and shall have duly qualified. All officers shall qualify and enter upon the discharge of the duties of their offices within fifteen days after they have been duly notified of their election or appointment. It came to pass, therefore, that the Union Leagues—secretly and ublquitously organized, and possessing all the machinery of nopination—prepared full tickets and voted them, while those voting against the constitution had no right to a choice of officers; and also that democrats who might vote for the constitution had no ticket in the field, lacking instrumentalities and obliged to encounter military and militia opposition. In the name of freedom tyranny and fraud were done in every county of Arkansas, and Minstrel and Brindle Tail are equally responsible for it.

"We were in a tight place," said Governor Clayton's most intimate friend to me. "By God! it was rule or go under. The reconstruction laws of Congress are a mess any way, and history ought to treat the authors of them with the contempt due the feeble-minded. A conquered people must be held down by the laws of conquest. In five years from this time the rebel society will govern every Commonwealth in the country."

Such were the words of the President of the Constitutional Convention, Thomas M. Bowen, of Kansas, said twenty hours from the date of this letter.

The footoners and force. The footoners based

Kansas, said twenty near the state government was that of defiance and force. The Governor, Powell Clayton, bas audacity and "gameness" for his chief intellectual and moral quality.

"We don't run," said the President of the Con-

"We will never leave the State till we are carried

vention.

"We will never leave the State till we are carried out," gried the warring clerical orator, Joseph Brooks.

Afmed like the natives of Arkansas, the new political dynasty invited and confronted death with death and made "pluck" the measure of manhood and the ioundation of authority. A State thus revived and a sentiment of desperation thus made the fashion could not but be met half way by the born dure-devils of pro-slavery Arkansas. And the men elected to take charge of Pope county in the interests of the Clayton faction behaved like conquerors and have leit an impression not unlike that which the Spanish conquistadores left upon the Peruvians and Mexicans.

Pope county passed into the hangs of the following persons under the constitution:—
County Clerk—Wallace H. Hickox, of Illinois.

Sherif-Elisha W. Dodson, of Arkansas.

Circuit Superintendent of Public Instruction—W.

A. Stuart, Imported Puritan.

Deputy Sherif-John H. Williams, native.
County and Probate Judge—W. T. Brown.
County Assessor—John H. Martin.

Assistant Judges and Justices—Alien Brown, of Dover, and two more.

The liead centre in this combination was the federal officer, Hickox, a native of Oneida county, New York. He had will, intelligence and a secret force which speedily put the whole county into his hands.

CONQUISTADORE HICKOX.

force which speedily put the whole county into his hands.

CONQUISTADORE HICKOX.

Hickox was the typical carpet-bagger. Said a citizen to me:—"He has carried Pope county in the hollow of his hand since 1865." He was about thirty-four years old, good looking, cool, bold, reticent and surly. He made no efforts to conciliate anybody, seemed to the crude people there propelled and supported by an unseen force, and over every other county officer he obtained that sort of mental induence which came from pertinacity, will and depth of character which supply resources and make control. Rebels and subordinates felt it alike; he expressed the conquest of the South in his mode and form—that expected thing which had been apprehended without reason of the central authority, but in which a thousand adventurers have voluntarily supplanted it, and have gone forth like the devils out of the man into the swine, to root and wallow with all the coolness of divine and natural right and preordination.

Thekov had a fine stature, a ruddy complexion

and twown hair, and his cree were cold and surfy, while. He were a full brown heard and moustacher from his waist up he had one of the most perfect country, as was remarked when he was striped after feath. His head was shapely and large, and ever present upon his countenance. He weight heart was the country of the month of the careful and accountry and was remarked when he was striped after feath. His head was shapely and large, and ever present upon his countenance. He weight heart was the careful and accountry and the careful and accountry and the careful and accountry and the careful and accountry. His was a papear in the careful and accountry, the careful and accountry to the careful and accountry to the careful and accountry. His way are was the all absorbing topic, has now, mear its bishop, as follows:—Walkee H. His kook, accountry managed at the careful and accountry to the careful accountry to the careful and the careful and accountry to the careful and the careful and accountry under the auspices of modern to the careful and accountry to the careful and the country to the careful and the careful and accountry to the careful and the country to the careful and the country

Deputy Clerk Rev. Hickerson.

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Deputy Clerk Rev. Hickerson.

The old supernumerary preacher, Hickerson, whom Hickox employed, was the link between him and the community. This worldly-eyed and plausible old man had roved around Tennessee, been transferred to the Arkansas Conference, and about 1870 he switched off to the Methodist Protestant or Lay Delegation Church. He is now President of the North Arkansas Cotherence of this denomination. Last January Hickox employed him at \$100 a month salary and discharged him August 30, 1872, for duplicity and insubordination. The next day Hickox was shot dead off his horse, at a daylight hour, within 200 yards of the Court House. The coincidence appears that preachers in politics are insincere and dangerous nuisances and strike the mean between God and Mammon not far from hypocrisy. Hickerson is a tall old man, with a siender, clerical body; a subtle and subduced expression of countenance, which wears at times a furtive look; gray hair and beard, and he moves around with a waiking stick. All the Northern men distrust him, and I found him an intelligent but not always reinable authority. There are some points, however, where his word is the only evidence, and I have applied to these the usual rules of inquiry and criticism.

Elisha W. Dodson, or Captain Dedson, as he is generally called, is a native of Tennessee and is now above fifty years of age and has a married daughter. He is a man of the medium size, dark, evasive and down-looking, and he always bore a questionable character living before the war by trading horses and sometimes stealing them, and by common gambling with the villagers, young planters and river people. He hung around Pope county before the war, between Dover and Norristown, and joined the Confederate army at the beginning of hostilities. Not being promoted he deserted, took horse stealing and bushwhacking, and played fast and loose between the rebel populace and the lederal lines of occupation. The spurs of Boston Mountain, i

He therefore left the analysts as saturated as the entered it.

The Third Arkansas Cavalry, to which he was attached, was organized at Little Rock and disbanded at Lewisburg, in the immediate region of Pope county, June 30, 1865. The Adjutant General's historical memorandum says of the Third

egiment:—
"Two battalions were sent up the Arkansas River

regiment:—
"Two battailons were sent up the Arkansas River to hold a large scope of territory infested by numerous guerilla bands, who were robbing and murdering Union families in the most barbarous manner that human depravity could invent. Territory held by these maranders was soon wrested from their hands. The regiment has been generally engaged in ridding the country of the numerous predatory bands which have cursed this district with their infamous operations since the inception of the rebellion. It was long stationed at Lewisburg on the Arkansas River, and detachments were constantly alert scowing the country and breaking up the lesser haunts of the enemy."

This description accounts both for the predatory and assassinating youth of Pope county and for Dodson. He is a fellow of inferior intellectual capacity, but of a sinister and manifest brutality and ferocity. His head is large and destructive looking, with enormous ears, heavy jaws, a large blackish-gray mustache and beard dropping straight upon his breast; he is wiry, strong and uneasy, and he wears heavy arms and bespeaks the desperado. This man is the surviving ally and confederate of HickoX and the master and associate of Williams. He lives but in fear of his life, yet he says that he will die in Pope county and will not dy beyond it. He is almost universally believed to have massacred Tucker and Halle, his prisoners, on the night of the 8th of July, and the builet which passed through HickoX's brain was, perhaps, aimed at Dodson.

Since HickoX's death Dodson's mental reliance is StewARr, THE PIOUS SUPERINTENDENT, a man of a practical turn, but of positive opinions

STEWAR, THE PIOUS SUPERINTENDENT, a man of a practical turn, but of positive opinions and great activity, of whom I shall say more hereafter.

after.

DEPUTY SHERIFF WILLIAMS.

John Williams lived at the foot of Boston Mountain, some two, miles above the Haile family. He was twenty-four years of age at the time of his death, and possessed a commonplace characterneither good nor bad. He was not thought to be very shrewd nor self-reliant, and the people generally said that he had "the big head"—meaning that he thought much more of himself than his capacity justified. The Halles, who never liked the Williams folks, started a story that during the war, when provisions were scarce, young Williams pacity justified. The Halles, who never liked the Williams folks, started a story that during the war, when provisions were scarce, young Williams and others had gone to Haile's house, and, in the absence of the males, helped himself to lard. They gave him the name of "Greasy Williams" or "Fait Gourd Williams"—the latter because the lard is kept in gonds. Beyond this general expression of contempt the Halles and other Confederate families entertained no ill will to Williams until Dodson appointed the boy his deputy. This deepened the lit will and increased Williams' self-importance. He became quite imperious and offensive, and it was thought laid to the door of the Halles and others the murder of his brother, Morris Williams, ex-lieutenant in the federal army, who had been shot dead in his vard in a cowardly way by parties till of late unknown.

Mr. Williams' greatness has cost him a ball through the throat and jaw and few probabilities of leading an interrupted and secure domestic life. It was for an alleged attempt to assassinate him that the citizens had been arrested who were slain near Shilon church by the Sheriff's posse. That measure cost hickox and Brown their lives, pinnged Pope county into civil war, and gives it up to outlawry and the perilous protection of the militia to-day.

In your next issue I will describe these bloody scenes at length.

school that the opening hour is not changed at all, but that school is open for those of the papils who wish to listen to the reading of the Ribble.

This amendment was drawn up and read to the Commissioners by Mr. Laroquet, who, being a lawyer and at the same time—strange as it may seem—an ardent lover of the Bible, saw that there was a loophole in the decision of the Superintendent large enough for him to stick a technical wedge into. As the Superintendents would not have the Bible read during the school hours—from nine to three—he thought he would extend the hours from a quarter to mine to three, and have the Bible read during his additional quarter hour, and thus—although attendance was not compulsory—have the reading of the Ribble part of the exercises. The Board consists of five members, four of whom were present when Mr. Laroquet proposed this measure. It received just enough votes to save it—three-fifths of the Board. The two opposing members, the teachers and citizens of Long Island City, both Catholics and Protestants are unanimous in their condemnation of the measure which they stigmatize as not only inlegal, but highly improper and unjust.

Mr. Leiberg, the prancipal of Sixth street school, with whom the Herallo representative had a conversation recently, stated that the measure is one which he strenuously opposed all through. He says he said to the Commissioners, "Read the Bible to all or not at all."

The Herallo reporter asked Mr. Leiberg how the measure worked thus far, and he answered:—

"It don't work at all; only inasmuch as it destroys the discipline of the school, creates much trouble for me and the teachers and is productive of insubordination among the pupils. The consequence of the measure is that I have to convene school twice instead of once, and at neither of these times can I do it to my satisfaction, as the time between the two openings is so short."

"It has done someidaing to remove the bitter feelings engendered by compelling Catholic children to listen to the King James version

not ?"
"No, it has not; it has only served to draw more "No, it has not; it has only served to draw more the creeds; and, as a

distinctly the line between the creeds; and, as a consequence, we hear that the children, insiend of acting towards one another as they had done be-fore, have become clannish—Catholic and Catholic, and Protestant and Protestant. "Do many of the children attend the reading of

the Bible?"
"Well, I have an average attendance of 600 pupils, out of these about thirty or forty attend the reading of the Bible. More than half of these don't know a speller from the Bible, so you can see that both Profestants and Catholics are unfavorable to

the experiment."

Mr. Leiberg further stated that he thought the measure would soon fall through, as the school could not be kept in order or discipline as long as

## LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE FRENCH HISTORIAN, Amédée Theirry, has written a life of St. Jerome and another of Chrysos-tom as a part of his "Récits de l'Histoire Romance." UNDER THE TITLE, "An Appeal to the Good Sense of the Voters of the United States," Mrs. Sarah A. Wright-who informs us that she is a native of Virelection. The brochure is essentially a woman's work, in which the heart counts for more than the head. The style is turgid, and declamation replaces logical argument. Still we are glad to have heard Mrs. Wright's voice; and if any other lady has anything to say on the subject we shall promise them a respectful hearing.

A VERY USEFUL WORK is in course of publication

by E. J. Hale & Son, under the title, "A Cyclopædia of the Best Thoughts of Charles Dickens," The work has been arranged by F. G. Fontaine for ready reference, and will be of invaluable service to literary men as a book of reference.

THE FOLLOWING MODEST LETTER from Charles

Reade has been forwarded to us for publication. The gentleman's modesty is only equalled by his temper and choice manners :-

Reade has been forwarded to us for publication. The gentleman's modesty is only equalled by his temper and choice manners:—

MADDALEN COLLEGE, OLYDON, MY DEAR SIM—II you consider what gross insults, injustice and scurrility have been levelled against me on your side of the water for writing the only novel of the year that has interested people you with hardly wonder that the subject is a sore one, and that I reply reluctantly and the subject is a sore one, and that I reply reluctantly and the subject is a sore one, and that I reply reluctantly and the subject is a sore one, and that I reply reluctantly and the subject is a sore one, and that I reply reluctantly and the subject is a sore one, and that I reply reluctantly and the subject is a sore one, and that I reply reluctantly and the subject is a sore one, and that I reply reluctantly and the subject is a sore one, and that I reply reluctantly and the subject is a sore of the trial it came out that this act is not very uncommon.

Third—by own note books bear out this statement.

Third—by own note books bear out this statement.

Third—by own note books bear out this statement and the subject of society, and so high titles and wast possessions be averied from their lawrel owners.

This set me pondering what concurrence of circumstances might tempta virtuons woman in the upper classes of society, and so high titles and wast possessions be averied from their lawrel owners.

This set me pondering what concurrence of circumstances might tempta virtuons woman in the upper classes to commit such a crame without inspiring mere diaguat.

From this seem the plot grew, and according to my method was sketched out to the last chapter before a word with the state of the plot while.

The plot where the plot grew, and according to my method was sketched out to find the plot while.

Now, observe, II I had in this plot substituted adultery for supposition I should have been no true artist; for adultery is a vulgar incident; the other is a novetty, and in lettin, though the lab

John Chase, of Lynn, Mass., has worked at shoe making on the same bench for the last sixty-nin-years. He uses a lapstone which has been in us-by different shoremakers for unwards of one hun-dred and twenty-seven year.